











New Proposal: Characterization and Manipulation of Ellipsoidal Electron Bunches Generated from Cs₂Te Cathodes via "space-charge explosion"

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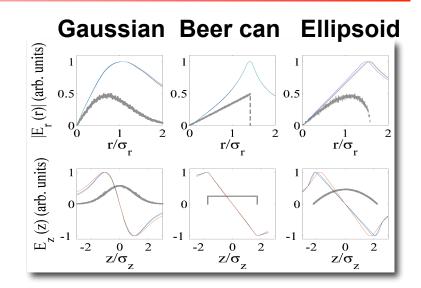
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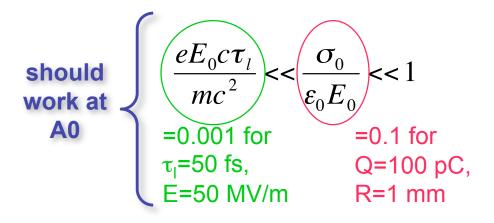
⁵ Massachusetts Institute of Technology

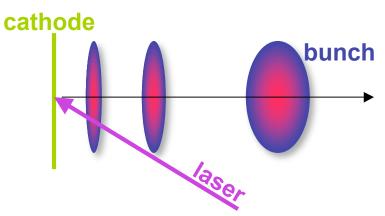
⁶ Argonne National Accelerator laboratory

"Self-generating" ellipsoidal bunches

- In uniform ellipsoid distributions, space charge force are linear with respect to position
 ⇒ ideally no emittance growth!
- A "self generating" scheme to produce ellipsoidal bunch via photoemission was proposed by L. Serafini [AIP413 (1997)] and J. Luiten et al. [PRL93 (2004)]



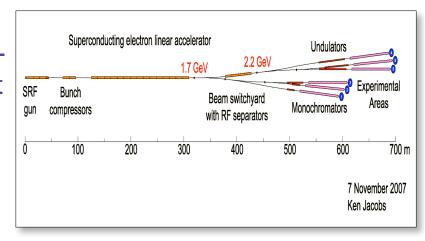




- Recently demonstrated with metal cathodes and out of an rf-gun see:
 - P. Musumeci, et al., PRL 100, 244801 (2008) and,
 - J. Luiten et al., presented at AAC'08 (2008).

Motivation

 WiFEL seeded soft x-ray FEL proposed to NSF relies on ellipsoidal bunch generation from Cs₂Te cathode with gradient and charge similar to A0 parameters. Important proof of principle experiment with this cathode material and gradient.



- MIT compact x-ray source based on inverse Compton scattering also relies on similar experimental parameters. Demonstration of dogleg compressor with positive R₅₆ and low energy is also important.
- Operate A0 in a new regime will low transverse emittances (sub-μm) and possibly short electron pulse duration (~100 fs)
- This could foster a novel exciting Beam Physics program with the present configuration and possibly minor beamline reconfiguration.

Goals & Originalities

Goals:

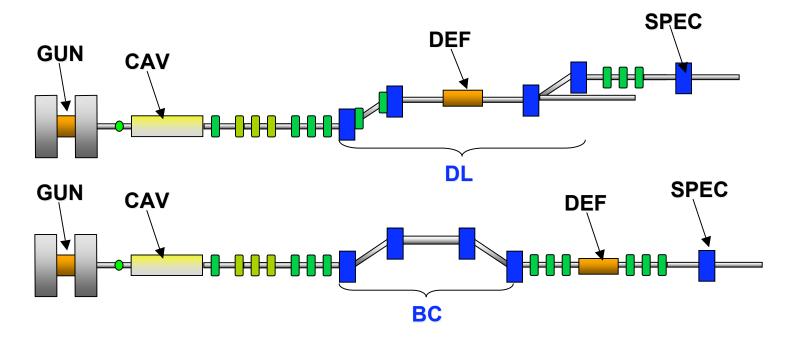
- Generation and phase spaces characterization of a low emittance ellipsoidal bunch for a wide variety of operating conditions (e.g. charge, laser parameters, etc...).
- Compression at low energy of an ellipsoidal bunch.

Originalities:

- 1st generation of such beam from Cs₂Te cathode
- 1st generation in an L-band gun (with significantly lower E-field compared to S-band)
- A downstream accelerating cavity (and possibly bunch compressor) would provide means to tune the (z,δ) correlation and possibly compress the beam (nobody did this!)
- Eventually could revisit some of A0's favorites i.e. magnetized and flat beam generation using ellipsoid bunches etc...

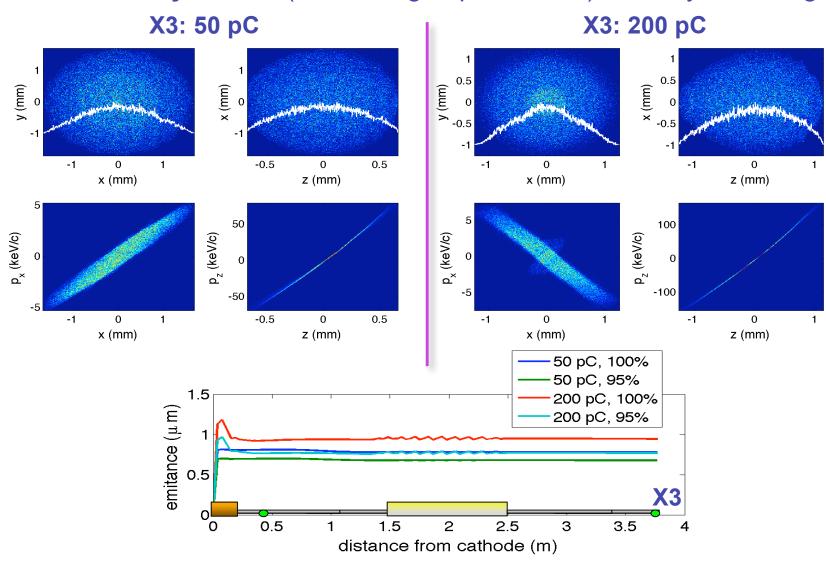
Experimental setup(s)

- The experiment does NOT requires any significant beamline upgrade: we plan on reusing/sharing all the hardware already installed in A0.
- Present gun (assumed to produce E_{peak} = 35 MV/m).
- Current 9-cell cavity (assumed to provide E_{peak} = 24 MV/m).
- Bunch compression would also bring exciting possibilities.



Anticipated results I

Preliminary studies (no thorough optimization) are very encouraging



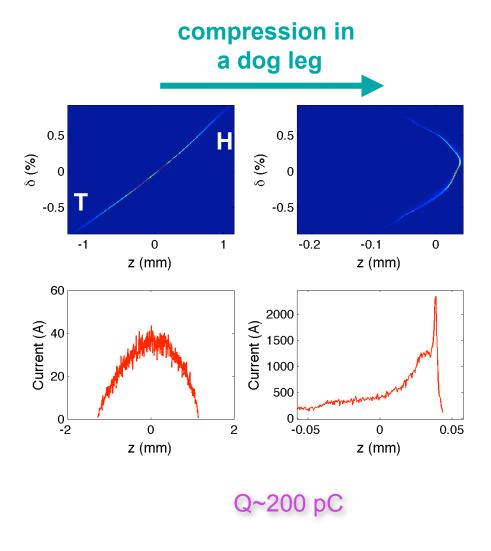
Anticipated results II

Possibility to compress the bunch and reach multi kA peak current

 Chirp imparted by linear space charge has the proper sign for compression in a dogleg type compressor

 Can also compress in a chicane but would have to operate the accelerating cavity far off-crest.

⇒ low energy

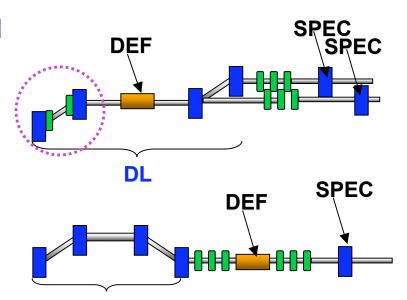


Laser

- NIU owns a Tsunami (tuned for 40th harmonic of 2.856 GHz) with SpitFire-Pro F-XP
 - output pulse energy > 3.5 mJ
 - rms pulse length < 50 fs at 800 nm</p>
 - repetition rate 1 kHz
- NIU has money to buy a new oscillator.
 As soon as this proposal would be "approved" (= commitment to provide time)
 we will order an oscillator operating at 1300/16=81.25 MHz
- Frequency conversion to uv needs to be changed (3ω versus 4ω).
 This will be done at NIU with help from ANL and FNAL.
- New oscillator would be directly delivered and installed at A0.
 Amplifier would be temporally moved from NIU to A0.

Beamline requirements

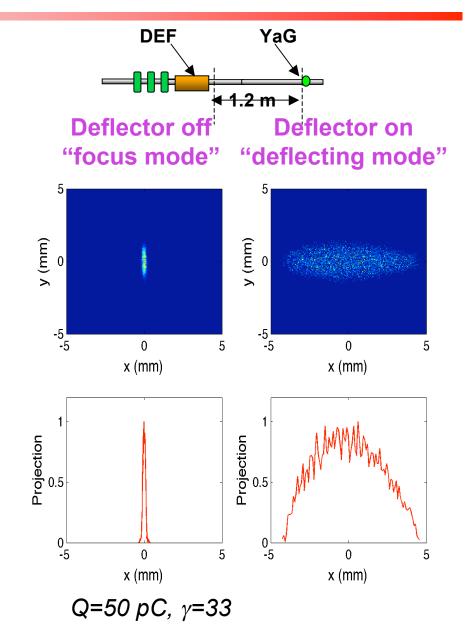
- We need to fix the gun klystron problem [the gun should (but this is not a must) provide >35 MV/m]
- We need to investigate the best scheme for compression of ellipsoidal bunches at A0
 - Dogleg is the natural choice (SC-induced energy chirp) but might complicate experiment.
 - Compressor is easier but not "elegant" low energy due to needed chirp and would require a significant beamline reconfiguration (not compatible with £X?).
 - Thorough beam dynamics studies need to be performed.



Diagnostics

 Horizontally deflecting cavity (currently used in the exchanger) can provide the proper kick to resolve ~100 fs (taking k~3 m⁻¹ at 15 MeV)

 Standard transverse view screens would be needed; probably most OTR screens would need to be changed to YaG to be sensitive to "low" charge operation (~100 pC) in single bunch mode (but this is also needed for £X experiment at some point)



Staffing & Hardware

NIU

- provide laser for 6 months to 1 year (oscillator for a longer period, but amplifier only during the time of the experiment)
- Students [one graduate (will work on laser his dissertation related to EO imaging), and most probably undergrads].

UW/MIT

 R. Legg (UW), W. Graves (MIT) plan on taking part to experiment and data analysis. MIT and UW would possibly involve student(s).

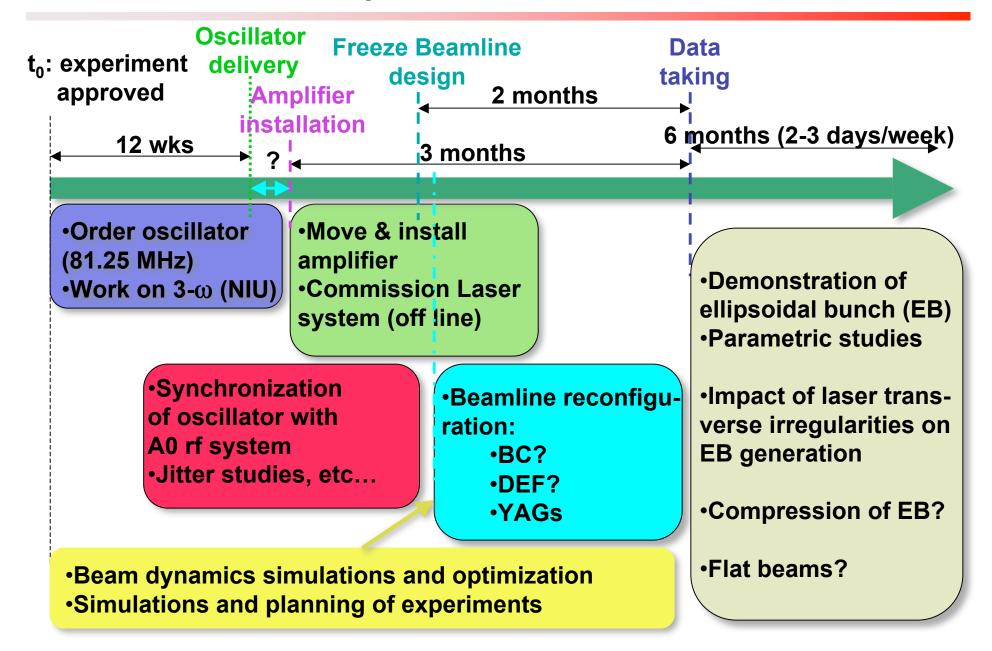
ANL

- J. Power could help with 3- ω conversion + take part to experiment

Expectation from FNAL

- J. Ruan's involvement in laser settings & operation/analysis,
 Y.-e Sun's involvement in measurements & operation/analysis,
 - J. Santucci for operation support, and techs+ minor hardware for beamline configuration.
- Financial support for a part-time guest scientist [D. Dowell, few weeks
 (?) during data tacking (TBD)].

Proposed Schedule



Summary

- We proposed an experiment to produce, characterize and manipulate ellipsoidal bunches at A0.
- Preliminary simulations (beam dynamics and diagnostics) support the feasibility of such an experiment
- The use of Cs₂Te photocathodes and the possibility to accelerate and manipulate (e.g. compress) such an ellipsoidal bunch present innovative and challenging Beam Physics problems.
- At least four external institutions have strong interest and are ready to collaborate. Some of them are considering possible commitments either in hardware or manpower [NIU's commitment would amount to ~0.4 M\$ (half would be a long term loan to A0)]
- BUT: in order to be the first to perform such an experiment, we need to proceed promptly. If approved (and compatible with A0 schedule), we could start taking data in March 2009 and could bring exciting physics during FY09.
- Eventually a new photocathode laser could foster exciting novel activities.